

clear skies

n° 1
/2008





**CLOTHES FOR V
SIDEARMS FOR
WHEN OUT IN
DON'T GO N**

WARMTH,
SAFETY:
PUBLIC,
AKED!

dog hunting ethics

The behaviour of the hunters that own dogs in the time of the transportation to the meeting place.

In the next lines we propose ourselves to suggest to the hunters some hunting ethic rules (if we may say so) that would translate into reality as a logical and pleasant behavior for the hunters that own dogs as well as the other hunters.

Whatever the transportation and the dogs nature are, the dog will be tied with a resistant collar (it would be preferred to use a force collar) and a longer leash (at least 2 m) that would be resistant enough to prevent the possibility of breaking at any intensity of traction. These materials will be useful on the course of the hunting, allowing us to immobilize and control the attitude of the dog towards the numerous excitants he meets while he's conducted on a leash. A dog who escapes from under control in a bad moment can indispose a group of hunters for a very long period of time. That's why dog owners have the

duty to take all the measures that will lead to avoiding this kind of mishaps.

While traveling in your own automobile or in a friends car, the dog will be trained to stay put at the feet of the person that seats at the right of the driver. In order to enhance the comfort of the dog, the chair will be moved to the back of the car and we will use a little rug, soft and dry, that will annul the asperities of the car's rubber rug.

At casual stops or at the arrival at the meeting point of the hunters, the dog will be trained not to leave the stay put position unless his owner commands him.

When the transportation is realized with public transportation, the dog will be equipped with a commodious muzzle that will avoid conflicts with the citizens in the bus. Don't forget that in crowded places even the most reasonable dog will rebuff if a passenger steps on his leg. In order to avoid at any cost this situation, even if he wears a muzzle, he will always stay put between chairs, or at one of the buses ends, being blocked and also protected by our own feet.

A black and white photograph of a woman with long dark hair and glasses, wearing a dark t-shirt. She is holding an AR-15 style rifle with both hands, pointing it towards the camera. The background is dark and out of focus.

**WOULD ANTI SELF-DEFENSE FOLKS
VOLUNTEER TO PROTECT ME 24/7?**

NO? THEN HANDS OFF MY SAFETY!

The hunting attitude of the dog owners and of the dog non-owners at the meeting place

For the hunters that own aggressive dogs, by the character of the race or of that specific individual, it is recommended to present themselves at the meeting point with the dogs equipped with muzzles. It's really desolating to see that while their owners shake friendly hands, the dogs start to fight. We strongly disapprove some hunters who, counting on their dogs fighting skills and power, expose them with pleasure to fights. If we can forgive this practice in the case of shepherds (because of the ferocity their dogs need in order to fight with the beasts of the forest), that's forbidden for hunters for many reasons, well known to any dog owner. That's why aggressive dogs non-equipped with muzzles will be kept at a larger distance during stops and will be conducted at the optimal distance for avoiding fights during movement between stands.

Hunters that don't own dogs will have an indifferent attitude towards dogs. They won't call dogs by their name and they won't pet the dogs on their head or body. These callings and pettings can make young dogs forget elementary rules of discipline and the persons who practice these pettings can suffer more dangerous consequences, especially in forestal conditions, when we often eat without the possibility to wash our hands.

Playing actions with the dogs are not permitted not even to the most intimate friends of the owner. It's also strictly forbidden to feed the dog by a hand other than it's owner's.

Hunter's behavior towards the dog when we hunt in a restraint group of hunters (3 or 5)

When we hunt in a restraint group using 1 to 3 dogs we free them to work only after the start of the hunting, starting from a central position, alternating a hunter with a dog with a hunter without a dog. We will use this arrangement all the time.

To limit the amplitude of the search to aprox. 100 m in open field and at it's owners sight in covered field, neighbor hunters will help the dogs owner by casting off the dog to it's area

anytime it's owner is calling him using the command "here". We will also do the same in the case of searches that exceed the amplitude of 40 m.

When the dog stops beyond the action range of it's owner, we will wait for the owner to approach to continue the abetting of the pray at it's command. The shooting of the pray has to be done only by the hunter in who's area the pray has been stopped. When only 2 hunters hunt with a single dog, the firing priority is given alternately to each one of them.

During the whole hunting it's forbidden for the other hunters to communicate with the dog, by instigating him to search or indicating him a direction or a spot to search.

It's also completely inopportune that when a young dog is giving it's best to execute the bringing of the pray to allow to a better dog to steal the pray from right under it's nose.

As for the taking over of the brought pray, this can only be done by the owner of the dog, even if the dog tries to "invite" other hunters to do it. This kind of mistake diminishes the skills of the dog and it's style.

Behavior towards the dogs in a stand

Many hunters think that they are annoyed by the presence in the stand of a dog owner. They try to avoid this kind of vicinity but (non-sense) they want to use the dogs services when they realize that the wounded pray has left. We have to affirm that a correct hunting cannot be separated from the services of a well trained dog, whatever the species of pray would be, starting with the pheasant and ending with the moose.

It's also true that a dog, no matter how well is trained, has to be well tied to the stand, in order to control and repress any inopportune manifestation of his hunter instincts.

When the weather is cold or the ground is covered with snow we will put the dog on a little rug made of an waterproof material who will protect the dog from the contact with the climate agents.

The owner of the dog can offer the bringing back of the pray service of the dog to any hunter who does not own a dog, practically demonstrating thus the advantages of the hunting with a hunting dog.

NOT EVERY GIRL DEPENDS ON MEN FOR PROTECTION.

Behavior towards the dog when
working in the water.

The hunting season for some species of moor
pray takes place early in the spring or late
in the autumn, when the water is cold and
there's a sickness danger for the dog. So we
must respect some rules. The first one is that
we won't leave home without a piece of cot-
ton or better, a piece of deer leather, that we
will use to dry the dog. For that, we will com-
mand the dog to shake or if he doesn't know
this command we will wait for him to do it
from his own initiative. Than we will wipe
him on his belly and his legs in the grow-
ing sense of the hair, Then we will massage
him a little bit. After the massage we will put
him to walk on dry land or insert him in the
preheated car.

Dear hunters from all over the world, every-
body knows that not all the hunters have the
means to elevate and instruct a hunting dog.
We think that those hunters that do not ap-
preciate the profits brought by the cynology
to the economy of hunting should meditate
more and reconsider their position the fast
they can do.





INDEPENDENCE
REQUIRES THE ABILITY
TO FEND FOR MYSELF.

**My hunting rifle is safe
only while my k**



**Safe from confiscation
battle rifle protects it.**





**PROTECT A MAN,
HE WILL BE SAFE FOR A**

**TEACH HIM TO DEFEND HIMSELF
HE WILL BE SAFE FOR A LIFETIME**



DAY.

ELF,
IME.



CAN YOU

**H
W**

REKLAMA

OUR MAN TAKE OUT TRASH?



**HOUSECLEARING ISN'T JUST
WOMEN'S WORK ANYMORE**



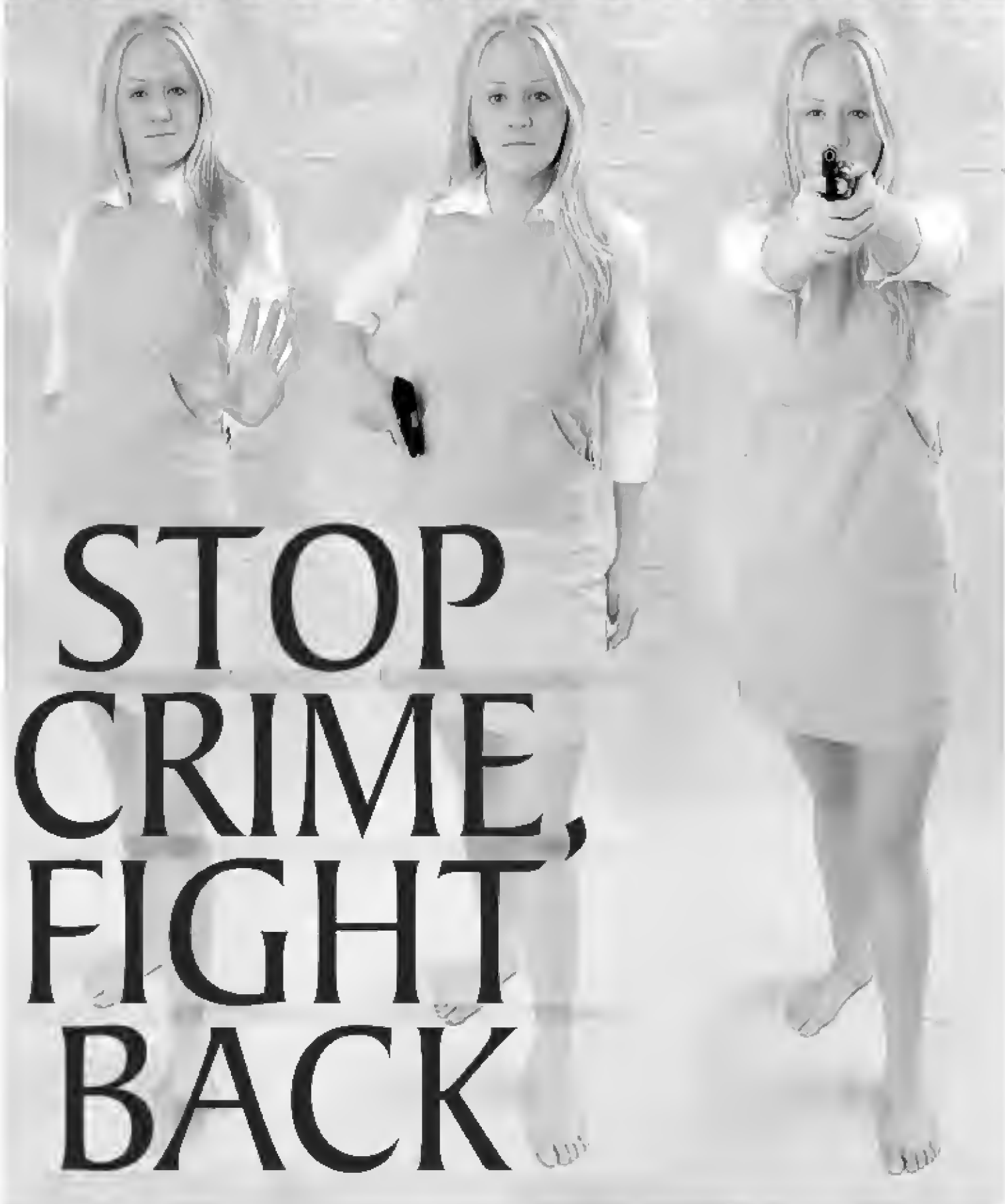
chronic wasting disease

What is it? Chronic Wasting Disease, often referred to as CWD, appears to be a prion disease that attacks the central nervous system and causes fatal damage to the brain of white-tailed deer, mule deer, and elk. CWD is similar to, but significantly different from, scrapie (documented in domestic sheep for over 400 years), Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE and often referred to as mad cow disease) and variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD), and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD). CJD and vCJD are the only nonhereditary prion diseases found in humans. All of these diseases attack the central nervous system and cause small holes to form in the brains of infected animals.

What Are the Symptoms? In the later stages of infection, deer and elk infected with CWD will show signs of progressive weight loss, listlessness, excessive salivation and urination, increased water intake, depression and, eventually, death. Animals can be infected with CWD for months or years before outward signs of infection are evident. These symptoms are also found when an animal is



LAWFUL CONCEALED CARRY
AS MUGGERS WOULD SEE IT



STOP
CRIME,
FIGHT
BACK

TALIBAN FEARS INDEPENDENT, ARMED WOMEN.



DO YOU?

infected with other diseases.

What Causes CWD? The exact cause of CWD is not known at this time but the best scientific minds in the country feel that it is a prion disease. A prion is a mutated protein in the body that causes other normal proteins to fold abnormally and cause sponge-like holes in the brain. A growing body of research evidence indicates that this prion is the causative agent for CWD. The origin and life cycle of these prions are the target of ongoing research aimed at ultimately developing a management plan to eliminate, or at least contain, the existence of these prions in both wild and captive herds, as well as in the environment.

How Is It Transmitted Between Animals? Although the exact method of transmission is unknown, it is known that CWD is transmitted from animal to animal. In all probability, the transmission is through body fluids like feces, urine, or saliva. Animals that are crowded or confined have a greater chance of encountering the body fluids of other animals and, therefore, a higher likelihood of becoming infected if the rogue prion is present. Animals that have a social system that includes close contact with herd mates also have a higher chance of becoming infected. Recent research indicates that CWD prions can survive in the environment after infected and exposed animals are removed.

Where Does CWD Occur? CWD is a disease unique to North America. On our continent, it has been found in wild deer and/or elk in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, New York, West Virginia and Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada. In captive deer and or elk, it has been found in Colorado, Montana, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Captive operations in Cherry County, Cheyenne County, and Sioux County Nebraska have had elk test positive. In the wild, CWD has been found in both mule deer and white-tailed deer. Free-roaming deer from Kimball, Cheyenne, Scottsbluff, Morrill, Banner, Box Butte, Dawes, Sheridan, Arthur, Hall, Keith, Red Willow and Sioux Counties have tested positive for the disease.

How are Animals Tested for CWD? Currently, the acceptable tests require a microscopic examination of an animal's brain stem, retropharyngeal lymph node, or tonsil. For the brain stem or lymph node tests, the animal must be dead. The tonsil test only works on deer, not elk. Tonsil tests are not practical to use on wild animals as they must be tranquilized and held in captivity until results are known. The screening test for CWD is the ELISA test and takes two to three days; confirmation tests (IHC) require a much longer time to validate the initial finding.

Can Humans Be Infected with CWD? There is currently no scientific evidence that CWD has or can spread to humans, either through contact with infected animals or by eating the



Better p
than any p

protection pacifist male



meat of infected animals. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has conducted an exhaustive study of CWD and human risk and has stated: "The risk of infection with the CWD agent among hunters is extremely small, if it exists at all." However, as we are still learning about this disease, the Commission recommends that hunters take precautions to limit risks. First and foremost, do not harvest any animal that appears sick or is acting strange. Note the animal's location and contact the Commission. Avoid cutting or puncturing the spinal cords or brains of animals taken in the areas where CWD occurs. Do not use household utensils to field dress or process your deer. Wear rubber or latex gloves when handling any harvested animal.

Can the Disease Spread to Other Animals, Such As Cattle? Again, there is no indication or scientific evidence that the disease can spread to species other than deer or elk, but research in this area continues. Studies have shown that cattle placed in close and confined proximity with infected deer and elk have not developed the disease after living with them for over seven years.

How Common Is the Disease? As more extensive steps have been taken to learn more about the disease, its spread, and its prevalence in both wild and captive deer and elk herds, the body of evidence continues to grow. It was once thought that the disease occurs naturally in less than 5 percent of the wild deer population and in about 1 percent of the wild elk population, largely based on studies conducted in the infected areas of Colorado and Wyoming. More recently, however, concern has increased that perhaps those numbers may be greater, particularly in the more socially oriented white-tailed deer populations.


Additionally, recent research indicates that there may be pockets of infection with very high rates of the CWD within the larger endemic area. Also, mature bucks appear to be infected at a higher rate than other portions of the population. Prevalence in the endemic area of Nebraska is generally less than 1 percent. However, there are portions of the Panhandle that approach 2 percent. No wild elk in Nebraska have tested positive for the disease. The Commission has tested over 33,000 deer from 1997 to 2007 with 133 deer testing positive for the disease.

What Action is the Commission Taking? The Commission is currently supporting research to determine the impact of social behavior and movements on the spread of the disease. It will continue its surveillance program to track prevalence and distribution of CWD to provide hunters with this information. Commission staff cooperates with other state/federal agencies in information sharing and programs aimed at further understanding the disease.

DURING 1992 LA RIOTS,
police and the National Guard
couldn't protect everyone
from mobs of murderers,
arsonists and looters.



REKLAMA



Ordinary Americans with guns
stopped the rampaging mobs,
**SAVING COUNTLESS
INNOCENT LIVES.**



a Gift
of Trust

LIFESA

EVERY
USE FIR

HANDGUN CO

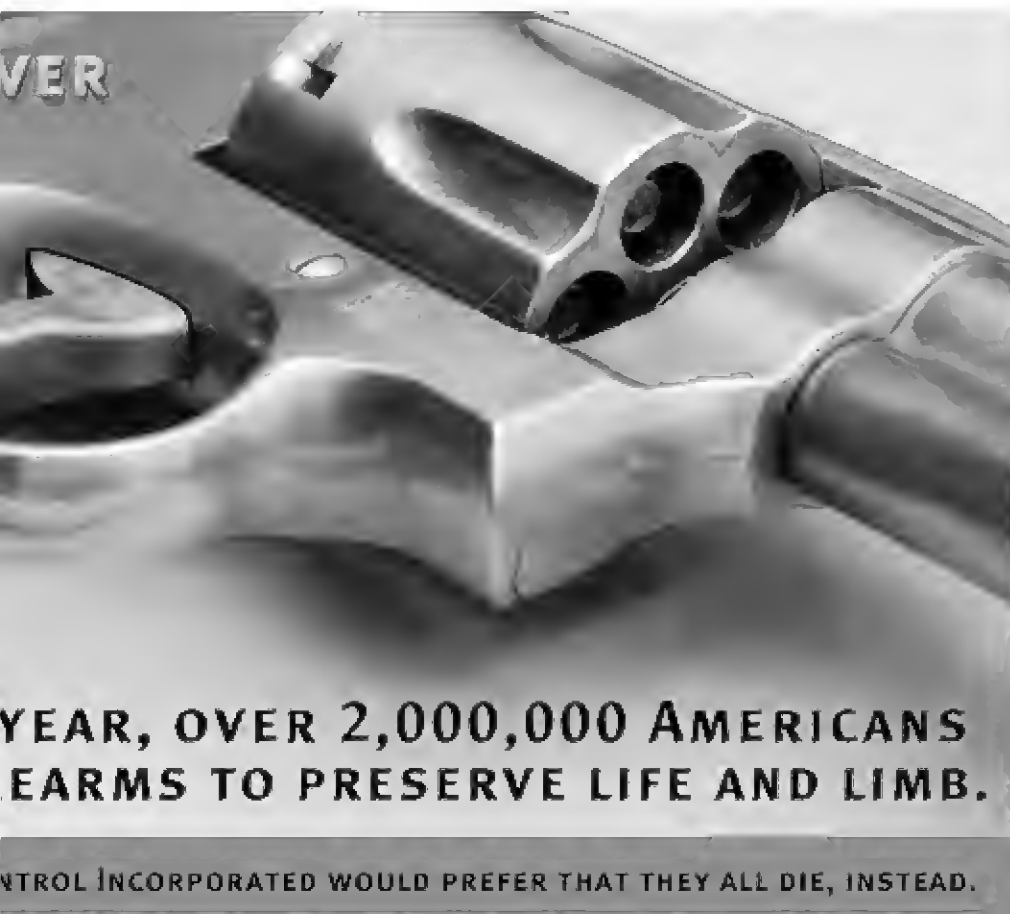


KEEP THIS GUN
IN THE RIGHT HANDS

YOURS.

POR
LIFE!

happy indoor cat



**YEAR, OVER 2,000,000 AMERICANS
EARN TO PRESERVE LIFE AND LIMB.**

CONTROL INCORPORATED WOULD PREFER THAT THEY ALL DIE, INSTEAD.



Although it takes patience, an outdoor cat can be turned into a perfectly content indoor pet. The key is to make the conversion gradually and provide lots of attention and stimulation while the cat is indoors.

Cats are creatures of habit, so you must be careful to slowly replace your cat's old routine of going outside with the new routine of staying in. If your cat is outdoors most of the time, bring your cat inside for increasingly longer stays.

Gradually shorten the length of time the cat is outside until you no longer let him or her out at all.

Substitute outside excursions with periods of special play time. Supervised trips out on the patio can also make the transition from outside to inside a little easier. Cats need human companionship to be happy, and when they spend all their time out of doors, they get very little attention. An outdoor cat may welcome the indoors if he or she gets more love, attention, and play.

Provide plenty to keep your cat occupied indoors. Provide your cat with secure cat condos which offer acceptable and interesting places to lounge, play and scratch. You should also provide scratching posts, corrugated cardboard or sisal rope for your cat to scratch and praise your cat for using them.

To encourage your ex-outdoor cat to exercise, offer interesting toys, especially those that are interactive. These usually consist of a long pole and attached line with fabric or feathers at the end of the line. Some cats enjoy searching for toys. If your cat likes to explore the house looking for "prey," hide his toys in various places so he can find them throughout the day. Be sure that the toys are not so small that they can be swallowed or get stuck in your cat's throat.

Cats also enjoy ping pong balls, paper bags and cardboard boxes.

Provide your indoor cat with fresh greens. You can buy kits that include containers and seeds to grow, or plant pesticide-free alfalfa, grass, bird seed, or catnip in your own container. This way, your cat can graze safely and not destroy your house plants.

Your geographic location may affect your schedule of change; choose a good time of year to bring the cat indoors. In many parts of the country, the easiest time of year to make this conversion is prior to the cold winter months when your cat is more likely to want to be inside anyway. By the end of winter, your cat may be completely content to remain inside.



**A VERY LOUD
PERSONAL ALARM**



**HER B
.....
OR H**



**HIS &
HERS**

PLASTIC

**NO ONE W
WHY CARP**

**C
A
THA**



**WHAT SHOULD
A MUGGER GET
FOR ATTACKING
THIS WOMAN?**

**BODY, DIGNITY AND PROPERTY
.....
HER WELL-AIMED BULLETS?**

**WEARS SEAT BELTS ONLY WHEN EXPECTING AN ACCIDENT.
WHY A GUN ONLY WHEN «EXPECTING TROUBLE»?**



**HARRY!
ANY GUN IN HAND IS BETTER
THAN ONE LEFT AT HOME.**

If your cat remains stubbornly committed to life outdoors, help her adjust by providing an outdoor covered enclosure or run that the cat can access through a window or pet door. Such a facility gives the cat some of the advantages of being outside while minimizing the dangers. You can make the outdoor enclosure interesting and appealing by adding objects for the cat to explore, such as tree limbs, multilevel cat condos, tires, toys hanging from branches, and boxes in which the cat can curl up or hide.

If you cannot or prefer not to offer your cat a run or enclosure, consider leash-training the cat so you can supervise her time outside. Attach the leash to a harness. Your cat may resist leash-training at first, but she will eventually accept the leash. Never leave your cat outside unsupervised while on a leash or lead.

Some cats may develop behavioral problems when they are no longer allowed outside. Most of these problems can be attributed to a change in routine that is too abrupt or lack of attention and stimulation inside. Review your steps and keep working with the cat. Be patient and continue to praise your cat when she plays with her toys, uses her scratching post, and does what she's supposed to do. If your cat becomes destructive or stops using the litter pan, consult a veterinarian or animal behaviorist to find ways to solve the problem. Remember that these symptoms can also be attributed to boredom and loneliness.

If you have just adopted a cat that stayed outdoors all the time, you should keep the cat inside from the beginning; otherwise, you run the risk of losing your cat. Using a long-range water pistol or a shake can when the cat asks to be let out is a very successful and harmless way to curb a cat from wanting to go outside. And don't forget to give your cat extra attention during the transition!

Additional tips for a happy indoor cat:

Trim your cat's claws every one to two weeks to keep him from damaging furniture, rugs and drapes, or glue on artificial nail caps every six to eight weeks.

Provide one litter pan per cat and scoop the litter pan at least once daily. With non-clumping litter, change once or twice weekly; with clumping litter, change every two to four weeks.

Many cats enjoy the companionship of another cat or compatible dog of the opposite sex. If you can make the financial and emotional commitment, consider adopting another companion animal for yourself and for your cat.

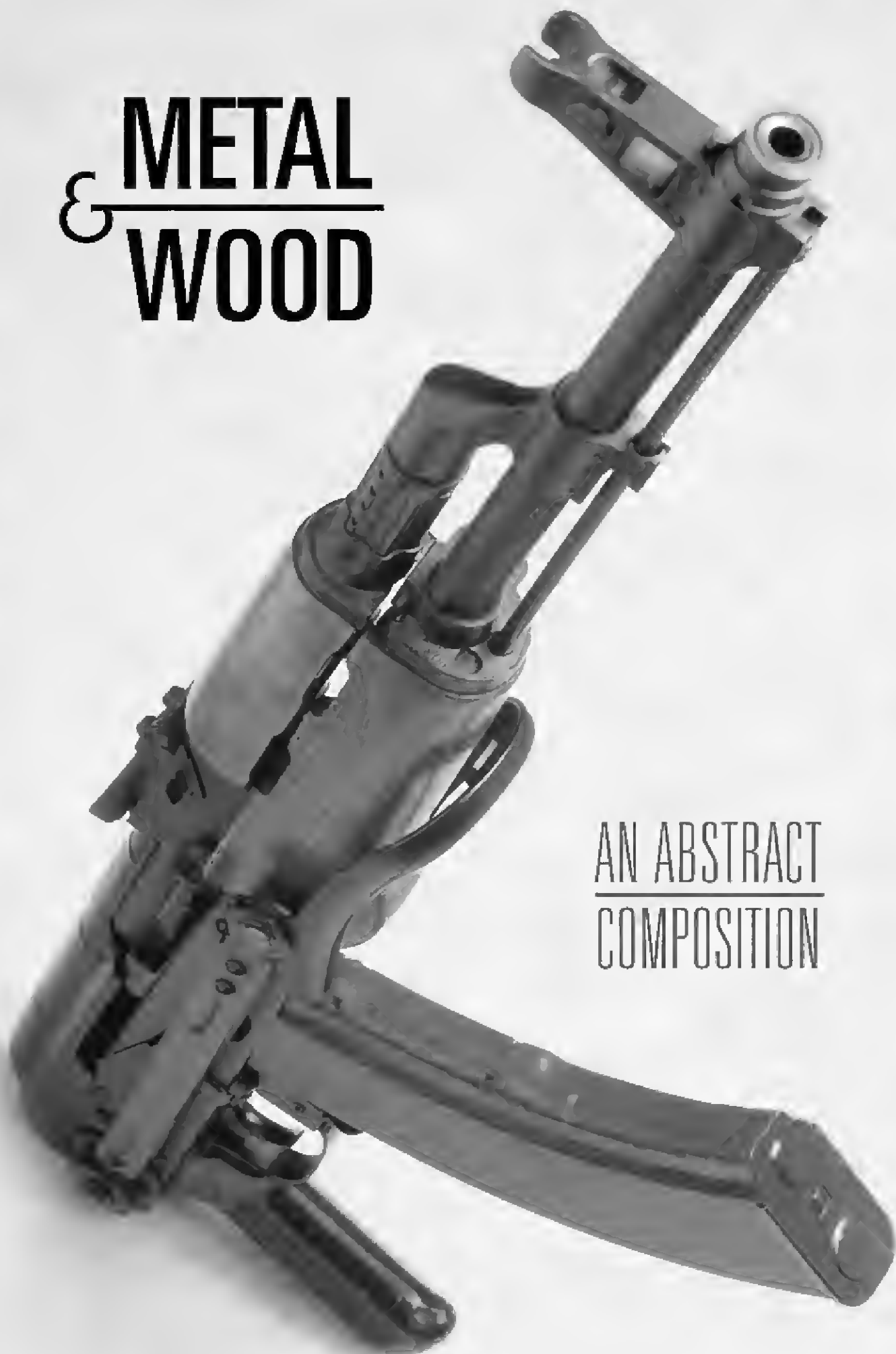
PLASTIC



FOR REAL EMERGENCIES

METAL **& WOOD**

AN ABSTRACT
COMPOSITION



{ If your family is attacked }



Would you defend them
or be a good witness?

**NO ONE SEES A HACKER, A SLASHER
AND AN ARSONIST HERE.**



WHY BE AFRAID OF MERE THINGS?



REKLAMA



**Strong Women
Own Guns**

REKLAMA



Bimbos Do Not

HOPE FOR MERCY FROM PREDATORS
OR COUNT ON HER OWN STRENGTH?

Should she
be allowed a choice?



**non
target
animals**

Trapping is a skill. Like any other skill you will improve with experience and practice. The basic theory of trapping is simple. You must put your traps where the animals are likely to go. The place you put your trap is called a set. How you determine where the animals will go and where you put your sets are the keys to successful trapping.

Successful trappers design or "target" their sets to take a certain type of animal. There is no one set that will take all animals. An animal captured in a set not intended for it is called a "non-target" animal. The non-target animals that cause the greatest concern for trappers are pets and other domestic animals. The public takes a very dim view of trapping when pets and other domestic animals are caught by trappers.

armed American



**THEY COME IN ALL
CREEDS, SHAPES
AND COLORS**

Avoiding Non-target Animals:

The best way to avoid non-target animals is to keep your traps away from houses and other occupied dwellings. Most pets and domestic animals stay close to home. Ohio regulations prohibit trapping with anything other than a live trap within 150 feet of an occupied dwelling without first notifying the occupant. This is a minimum distance, and it is better to stay even farther away. This is especially important for beginning trappers. As you gain experience, it will be easier to avoid non-target animals.

There are other things you can do to reduce non-target catches. Avoid trapping on land where domestic animals may be encountered. Sets made in the water are less likely to catch non-target animals. Baits and lures

that contain meat are attractive to many domestic animals. Sweet or fruity type baits and lures are less attractive to domestic animals. Using these non-meat baits and lures will help you avoid them.

Releasing Non-target Animals"

If you catch a non-target animal in your traps, it must be released. Before you try to release an animal, it must be restrained. An animal caught in a trap can, and often will, try to bite you as you try to release it. Some animals may appear to be quite docile, but they can turn on you at any time. Never try to release an animal unless you have restrained it in some manner.

A noose pole, or choke stick, is the best tool with which to restrain an animal. This device

is an adjustable noose fastened to a pole. You put the noose over the animal's head and pull it down tightly. Then using the pole, you can steer the animal's head away while you depress the trap springs with your feet. You can purchase a noose pole from a trapping supply dealer, or you can make one with a hollow pipe and a piece of rope.

You can also use a forked stick to pin the animal's head to the ground while you release the trap. With smaller animals, you may be able to cover the animal with a bucket or your pack-basket to release it.

Do not attempt to release an animal that might be too big for you to handle. Seek assistance if you catch a large non-target animal, and you are not certain that you can control it.

"I
W



**collect antiques.
what's your hobby?**



MACHETE



**HISTORY'S LESSONS
ARE VERY CLEAR**

**GOVERNMENTS ONLY
PROMISE FREEDOM**

**PERSONAL ARMS
DELIVER IT**